White are constantly being made to force into chronic the power class of Pastern currency, but our time the power class of Pastern currency, but our people are keeping a sharp look-out for all "stump-people are keeping a sharp look-out for all "stump-people are really and stump as a same when both as a second as we have nothing as a lat to note to-day, except a when hereining exchange market. The rates, as remained, are really and the migher figure.

The constant Connected saye:

Is have a disconnected says:

The Continuest Commercial says:

There was about the correct average amount of dis
There was about the correct average amount of day

a used no to-day, without the preventation of any

to enture to the market.

Note amount received gives the bankers very

now. The amount received gives the bankers very

now. The amount received gives the bankers very

pow. The amount received gives the bankers I the loconvenience, chilinots funds are bought mainly for se to operations in the bonds upon which they are reliated, and are rather in request at the quoted reliated, and are rather in request with still greater to filence as a ere altiting medium among the people. To low safe of discount at which it is taken at bank is concluded of but little by those who may accumulate any quantity of it and have occasion to sell or described.

he any quantity of H and are pelicit.

An increased amount of Exchange was sold to-day,
An increased amount of Exchange was sold to-day,
and so me of the dealers found their balances reduced
some by their transactions, but it is thought that the
some by their transactions, but it is thought that the
some by their transactions and the sold of their so

Some of the Wisconein formers are settling their all old marigages, by giving a new mortgrare for lifty cuts in the dollar. This is considerable better than phing the chances of a lawsuit.

Birkets—Careffeld Repolited for the N. Y. Tribune.

Mornay, July 15, 1861.

2831 ES—The market is needy for Pearls at \$5.75. Pois are needy, and in our results \$5.55.

LOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour L. AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour T. COUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour the Canal State of the Canal Flour the Canal Fl

Age of the state o bis. at 1990.

The market opened firm with good inquiry; sales 1 160.

ola at 166.

-The market fer common Rockland has advanced;

ou bbls at 600. mics of 600 bits at 500.

HoPS are in moderato request, and prices are steady; sales at \$200. for 1990 a row in, and 22 icc. for the older growths. NAVAL STORKES—Londs Trapenth is a quiet at \$5. Spirits to led and sand beavy. We quote at \$2.000. The market for summer Rossis form, and the demand fair the sales are 1,100 bits, at \$2.000, in yard; 1.500 do, in yard at \$2.000, and \$000 celvered four yards \$2.000. For fine Rosius ground \$000 celvered four yards \$2.000. Then the sales are 1,100 bits, scaling our market is firm; the sales include 500 bits, scalined common at \$2.000, 1,500 do, attained common and law No. 2 at \$2.25, 500 do. No. 2 at \$2.25, and 500 do. (U.S.-1.1. scale).

and low No. 2 at \$2.75, 500 do. No. 2 at \$2.75, and 200 do. No. 12 & 4.05.

No. 12 & 4.05.

OLLS—1.1 seed is quiet; sales of 15,000 gallons at 54c. cach.
The market for Fish olls is firm at \$1.25 for crude Sperm, and
50 still for do. Winde, of which \$60 bbls, sold on private terms.

DTE-WOODS—The market for Logwood has advanced.
Sales of \$6 times \$1. Doming at \$15.524.

HONEY—We notice raise of \$6 bbls at Domingo at \$0c.

FRUIT—A speciality demand prevails for Raisins, and the
maket is firm. The sales conbraced 12,000 because \$4.10 fb.

OLITON—The market continues firm, with a moderate demark from Spinners. We quote Middling Uplands at 145c, and
6. G. Mat 13-216c.

COFFEE—The anticipation of an increased duty conses a
more active demand, and prices are quoted a jc. higher; sales of
\$1.00 hase Rio at 11,2614c. 300 bays Laguayra at 15216c., and
bego Marmaille on private terms.

6.00 hags Rio at 11 [clide, 200 bag taging);
b bags disracable on private terms, and the market quite firm;
suGARS—The deceand is active, and the market quite firm;
so at 1, 257 hads, mainly Cube, at 4; 475c; a few at 5; 47cc; 20
hones Havain at Tic, and 6 libds. Melado at 3cc.
AIGLASSES—The demand is medievate; sales of 40 hhds.
Furn filte at 76: 70c, and 45 h m. Earbadoot at 75c.
LICE is squiet; we do not hear of any sales.
Stitus continue dull; sales of 160 bags Caloutta Ginger at

ie, cash.

HIUES.—The market is quiet; prices are steady.

HIUES.—The demand for shipping is moderate, and the market artesdy; sales of 660 bales at 30,2400. \$7 100 m. and small lots at Mai-So TALLOW-The market is quiet; the demand mainly for the home trade; sales of 27,000 ib prime 850., cash.

Receipts of Preduce. Jury 15.—40,696 bbis Fiour, 741 de. Corn Meal, 750 de. Oat Beal, 1495 de. Whicky, 168,669 bush. Wheat, 40,363 de. Corn, 2 00 ce. Malt, 5,00 de. Nye, 25,210 de. Oate, 1,042 pkgs. UI Cata, 181 de. Frovisions, 141 de Aabes, 50 de. Lard, and 40 keps

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Eric Railro CAMPVILLE, Monday, July 15, 1861.

For the week ending M many, July 16—190 care of Cattle; 18
care of Hogs; 1; care of Sheep; 3 care of Horses. Total stock.

E3: add 16; for of Express fielpit, making a total number of ear hanied by Stock Express trains during the week 284, above lags increase over last week of — care of Live Stock. Total increase of all care hauled by Stock Express,—

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JULY 15.-Before Judge BETTS.
THE PRIZE HANNAH M. JOHNSON.

The PRIZE HANNAH M. JOHNSON.

The attention of the Court was occupied to-day with the trial of the prize vessel Hannah M. Johnson, seized off Cape Lookout. This case is different from the other prizes, innemuch as the vessel was not seized for attempting to violate the blockade. She was captured because of sailing under Secession flags and a Secession clearance.

Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the libellants, Beahs, Deep A.

District Attorney, for the libellants; Beebe, Dean, & Donehue, for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE-

One Purcell M. Guillan was arrested in Washington a few days ago, by order of the Secretary of State, charged with intering treasonable and seditions lanuage. He was sent to this city in charge of Mr. Forces, a clerk in the State Department. On his arrival U. S. District-Attorney Smith immediately prepared the proper affidavits and obtained a warrant of arrest under which Guillan was committed to the Tombs, where he has since enjoyed time and opportunity to infect in private on the beauties of Secssion. This morning U. S. Marshal Murray, in pursuance of orders from Washington, transferred the custody of the prisace; to it, military authorities on Governor's lesand. The difficulty in proseculing Guillan here was, that no overt act of treason could be proved to have been committed in this District.

GOURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 15.—Before Recorder Horrags.

George Morton, a Philadelphia "killer," pleaded wilty to an indictment for attempting to commit lartury from the person of Joseph Entace, who was a decitive at Winter Garden Theater. The officer had noticed Moston, had come to the conclusion that he was a thief, and immediately put himself in a position, as the police express it, to "go through him." The thief bit, and while fumbling in the pocket of the officer the latter arrested him. Morton goes to Sing Sing for two years.

Sarah like pleaded guilty to a charge of assent and

for two years.

Sarah Rice pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery ou Officer Smiley, in attempting to stab him with a shoe-knife. On account of some mitigating circumstances, and from her having an infant child, she was sensenged to the City Prizon for ten days.

Ann Smith, another criminal from Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to an indictment for forgery in the fourth degree, in having in her possession, and attempting to atter, on the 3d July, a consterfeit bill on the Bank of Commerce, Boston. She will be sentenced to-morrow.

Charles Sands attempted to pass a counterfait on the mane bank, and of the same denomination as above. As he was not unknown to the authorities, he was not to Sing Sing for four years.

David Bartlett, Edward Watson, and John Wilson all plealed gully of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into a store and stealing a quantity of sitks. Bartlett naving served one term at Sing Sing, was returned there for four years. Watson, being also a graduate of one of the penal institution, was sent there for three years. Wilson, having no previous criminal reputation, received a sentence of two years and three months.

Ellep Doyle, for an attempt to commit grand larce-by, was seen to the City Prison for thirty days. Carmian Many, for asscult and battery, was son-tened to the Penientiary for three months. Charles Councily, petry larcetry, City Prison thirty days.

days.

William Dunnigan has two indictments pending against him for murder. The case was called, and the District Attorney rath ho was ready were it not for the thesence of one very material witness at Fortrees Monroe, whose survival was constantly expected. The District Attorney therefore acked for a resignment. toe, whose arrival was constantly expected. The District-Attorney therefore asked for a postponement full to-morrow morning, the 16th. This was opposed by Mesars. Ashmaid and Brady, counsel of the prisoner. The Usuat adjourned the case over. Adjourned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA. REPORTED DISTURBANCES AT NAPLES.

NO PROGRESS IN THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.

An Advance in Cotton-Consols Firm.

The steamship Saxonis, from Southampton July 3, arrived here yesterday, with three days' later news

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lorde on Monday, July 1, Lord Brougham, on moving for a copy of a memorial addressed to the Searctary of State from Jamaica respecting the amexation of Sun Domingo, attacked the conduct of the Spanish Government in regard to the shave-trade, and vehemently protested against the annexation of San Domingo, as it would give an increased stimulus to that odious traffic.

The Duke of Newcasile arsenied to the motion. With regard to San Domingo Spain had expressed their determination not to permit the revival of the slave-trade in San Domingo in any form whatever. After some remarks from Lord Stratford de Radcliffe condemning the conduct of Spain, the motion was agreed

ing the conduct of Spain, the motion was agreed

In the House of Commors on Monday, July 1, on

In the House of Commors on Monday, July 1, on the report upon the Appropriation of Sents bill, as amended, Mr. Duncombe moved to defer the consideration of the amendments for three months.

Lord John Rus-ell said—The propositions of the Government as to the disposal of three out of the four sents had been assented to by the House, which had rejected their proposal as to the fourth. They now proposed to give that seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to divide that Riding.

Upon a division, Mr. Duncombe's motion was negathe, and to divide that Riding. Upon a division, Mr. Duncombe's motion was nega-

tived by 204 to 28, tived by 204 to 28.

Mr. Stirling then moved that the seat should be given to the Scotch Universities.

After some discussion, Mr. Stirling withdraw his

The House were discussed, among them a vote of £2),895 to complete the Houses of Parliament, which

was agreed to. Mr. Musurus, the Turkish Embassador in London, has been accredited as Turkish Embassador to Brus-sels. This is a double appointment, and will not with-draw M. Musurus from his functions at St. James. The Glob says: Sir William Atherson has been ap-

oint d Attorney-General, in succession to the present ord Chanceller. The office of Solicitor-General thus rendered vacant.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, arrived in

Dablin on Saturday evening. He will be the guest of the Lord-Lieutenant while he remains in Dublin. The fire is still burning. On Saturday evening the flames and smoke burst forth with great force, and at 10 p. m. a load explosion took place.

COTTON SUPPLY.

COFTON SUPPLY.

Before us lies a list of fifty-eight fresh sources of supply of cotton—fifty-eight places from which cotton has been shipped for our ports within twelve months. We are not, on this evidence, to jump to the conclusion that we may make ourselves easy about our Lancashire manufacture. We are not to suppose that we may go to skeep on the doctrine of demand and supply. We may be thankful to learn that the elements of cotton-supply exist; but there is a wide interval between that fact and the fullness of warehouses and the activity of spindles and looms. It is not safe yet to leave the matter to the manufacturers whose business it is supposed to be. They have bestirred themselves more noticeably the last few weeks than before; but they must be kept up to the work by the public interest in averting an English familie; and they may fairly plead that, as it is a national object to preclude the ruin of four millions of our people, the public ought to take an interest in every step that is taken to avert that ruin. How, then, stands the matter now!

Opinion has changed, within a mouth, as to the probability of a supply of cotton from the Southern States, next year, or any year for some time to come.

Oninion has changed, within a month, as to the probability of a supply of cotton from the Southern States, next year, or any year for some time to come. We may be thankful that we have obtained enough to go on with this year; but the less we count on getting more, the wiser we shall be. It has become clear that the leaders of the Confederacy took for granted that neither England nor the Northern States could reliaquish the Southern cotton. On this notion much of their policy was based. Among other miscalculations, a grave one was that the grain lands of the North-West would be left open to commerce, as a medium and condition of cotton-supply, whatever conflict might be going on in the eastern parts of the country. The closing of the Mississippi at Cairo, the news of the large supplies of flax-cotton procurable from the prairies, for the New England mills, the Queen's Proclamation, over-throwing the absurd hopes of an English alliance which had ben exclied by the Confederate faction, and our awakening activity in pursuit of cotton, have produced a marked effect on Southern policy. The word is now given out to punish the North by buying nothing thence for two years; and the first step taken is to plow up

given out to punish the North by Duying nothing thence for two years; and the first step taken is to plow up the cotion fields and sow corn. In the Spring it was conjectured that about one-sight less cotton than usual would be grown. Since that time, the flight of planters, the impressment of overscers, the disappearance of negroes, and the breaking up of land for other crops, have altered the conditions of the case beyond all computation. The dislocation of capital, labor, and commerce is so serious that the only prodence is to provide ourselves with what we want elsewhere.

It looks well that we are more disposed than we wrote try for cotion in all places where there is a prospect of real success, great or small. It may be true that our chief (epondence must finally be on India, and Australla, and Natal] or on one of the three; but that is no reason why we should not meantime get all we can from any quarter. There are places which grow the higher qualities in small quantities. Let us have them. One place may yield a hundred bales, one a thousand, and one a milion: why should we not buy of them all, if they can sedd us what we want? Wherever the ejeculators or managers can make it answer to set up good cultivation, good ginning, pressing, and packing, let them set about it; and we shall doubtless be glad to buy, whether they offer as little or much. There need not be less energy in carrying roads and gine into India, and labor into Queensland, because the Janusics people have got their ground prepared and the sceed in, or because Geffrard's new subjects in Haryti are bringing a larger area into cultivation, month by month. Now that the American news has traveled round the world, almost the whole world world seed the product is a subject to the great Republic? Several of them tention that it is not be about the subject of the Great Republic? Several of them tell us that we shall got cotton othesper than over before, when a little practice plantation, as an example to Indian call travelts to subject the law and

of the prairies is zealously pursued now in America but the chief result to us will be relieving us to e rival-hip of the Northern States in the rethe rival-hip of the Northern States in the reach for the raw material. In Hayti the prospect is one stillly injured by the conduct of Spain in annexing S. Domhago. The free blacks from America complain of several grievances, and especially of being pressed for military servace on the frontier. This is not what they went for, and it is said that they have commissioned a messanger to return to New-York and stop further emigration. If Hayti is dely austained, and choos is rectored to order in St. Domingo, the cotton cultivation may reach almost any extent. Meantime everything is in disorder, and the Domingo, the cotton enlivation may reach almost any extent. Meantime everything is in disorder, and the American negroes will see good reman to stay at home, or go elsewhere than to Hayti. In Jamaica cotton-thanting has actually begun, and there is plenty of laborand of promise of every kind. The peasantry are accustomed to the process; and the planters are ready, in considerable numbers, to assign their land to conton-growing, if as uned of the means of preparing it for the market. Several of our West India ports are in the list of fifty-cight; and among them they might give us all that we want. Where only ten or twenty hales have already succeeded, a much greater quantity is list of fifty-cight; and among them they might give us all that we want. Where only ten or twenty bales have already succeeded, a much greater quantity is sure to follow upon such a stir as the present. The nearness of that group of colonies is an advantage which will enable them to contest the ground with India with its cheap labor. South Africa, with its fire indig none perennial plant, and Queensland with its fifty millions of acres of espital cotton land. From all these places we shall hear next year. We have intelligence already from the furthest point, Queensland, where Mr. McMillan has got to work on a "cotton farm," hoping to send us the produce in a few months, and intending to introduce Chinamen as labours, encourased by the industrial qualities of the 40,600 who are already in the colony. Of India we have spoken before, and we need only add that the sensation produced among the cultivators by the demand is very strong; so that, if we put them in the way of preparing their product for market, there need he no more searcity. If they cannot give us the finest qualities, Australia and Africa can; and of all others India can afford an inexhautible supply. From Natal we hear promising aspirations. In proportion as the Cape colonists become discouraged about their wines, in consequence of our new understanding with France, they need fear no rivalship. They tell us that any capitalists who would settle on the cheap land there, and import labours from India or China, naight make splenny

need fear no rivalship. They tell us that any capitalists who would settle on the cheap land there, and import laborers from India or China, night make splendid fortunes.

July It is clear that the alarm is now sufficient, and that the stimulus is given. We shall hear no more of depending on all coming right in America; and it is to be hoped that we shall hear a great deal more of many other seats of production. It is a matter in which be hoped that we shall hear a great deal more of many other soats of production. It is a matter in which sense and energy are sure of success; and we are not wont to lack sense and energy under much weaker in-citements than the pril of our chief manufacture, which involves the destiny of four millions of our

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes an Imperial decree nomin ating M. de Talleyrand Perigord Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleuipotentiary to Brussels. The Patrie says there is no foundation in the report that M. Thouvenel has received a deputation from

The Pope again officiated publicly at a mass on the 29th ult. His Holiness was to receive the Diplomatic

The Pope again officiated publicly at a mass on the 29th ult. His Holiness was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on July I.

The Paterson family case was decided on Monday, July I. The appeal was dismissed, and the first judgment has been confirmed in the Tribunal.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: The official reception of the Siamese Embassadors by the Emperor took place on Friday, at Fontanellean. The presents were sent in early in the morning. Independently of the order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, there presents consist of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, ornamented with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, ornamented with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enameled, of enarmous weight, and a number of palamquins, thrones, arms, &c.

The Dasig News correspondent says: M. Lesseps has been in Paris for a few days, laving come from Egypt "to remove certain difficulties relative to the works at the Isthmus of Suer." Two batteries of artillery and a company of military workmen had arrived at Toulon to embark for Cochin China.

The Observateur Beige states that about thirty-five glass furnaces have been stopped near Charleroi, in consequence of the cribs in America.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: Among the consequences of the recognition of the Italian Kingdom will be the admission of the new Italian Loan in the Paris Boarse.

Letters from Algeria state that in some districts the grain crops have been totally destroyed.

Corn is now being cut in the South and South-west of France, and it is expected that the harvest will be completed in the middle of July. The corn trade during the week has been dull in Paris.

Wheat of the first quality is firm.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has resolved to abando

The Spanish Government has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impreguable, and to colonize the territory.

The official Gazette, of Madrid, of July 1, publishes a dispatch amouncing that a band of 300 Republicans had risen in insurrection in the environs of Lorea. They are being pursued by the Royal troops.

PRUSSIA.

The judgment given in the late duel having been conned Mai Gen, Manteuffel was sent to May

fortress.

In the sitting of the Second Chamber, of July 1, the proposals of the Committee in reference to the Constitution were unnamously adopted. The Commissioner immediately read a decree dissolving the Diet.

SWITZERLAND.

The Marquis de Torrearsa, who is shortly expected

The Marquis de Torrearsa, who is shortly expected at Rome from Turin, on his way to Copenhagen, will officially notify to the Federal Council the elevation of Victor Emanuel to the sovereignty of Italy.

A dispatch from Berne, of July I, saye: The National Council and the Council of the States were opened to-day. Mr. Rainer, a member for Berne, was elected President of the National Council, and Mr. Escher, member for Zurich, Vice President. Mr. Hermann, member for Url, was elected President of the Council of the States, and Mr. Vignier, member for Soluthurn, Vice President.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies has voted the Budget for 1861.

The discussion of the Loan Bill will be resumed im

mediately.

A dispatch from Naples says that two Bourbon Committees have been discovered, and several arrests have been made. 500 muskets were seized by the The Gazetta di Turino says the Government have

informed Garibaldi that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching

life, and that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprera.

The discussion on the loan bill was resumed on the 30th of June. Signor Musalino opposed the bill, and declared that he had no confidence in a Ministry that wished to maintain the alliance with France. He said: "England is the only true friend to Italy;" and insisted that France should be compelled to cease the occupation of Rome. The Italians, he continued, cannot await for an indefinite period the good pleasure of a foreign Power which delends the wickedness of the Roman Government.

Roman Government.

Signor Farini said that the statement of Signor Musalino respecting his journey to Chambery was Musalino respecting his journey to Chambery was erroneous. He supported the alliance with France, which, he said is the foundation and shield of popular right not only of Italy but of all Europe. Italy is indebted to France, and the Emperor for many blessings, the value of which history and ourselves will highly

appreciate.

The Turin journals announce that General Cialdini will replace General Durando in the command of the army of the South.

600 brigands have left Rome for the Neapolitan

The following is the text of M. Thouvenel's dispatch to M. De Rayneval, respecting the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy:

" Pants, Jone 15, 1861. "Sin: King Victor Emanuel has addressed a letter to the Emperor, asking his Majesty to recognize his as King of Italy. The Emperor has received that communication with those soutiments of good-will which animate him toward Italy, and his Majesty is which animals and the wind another pledge thereof by accelling to the wish of the King, as our abstention under actual circumstances, night give rise to errone one conjectures, and be considered as the indication of a policy which is not that of the Imperial Government. one conjecture, and a policy which is not that of the Imperial Government; but if we do not wish to leave any doubts on our intentions in this matter, there are, nevertheless, necessities which we cannot lose eight of, and we must be careful that our recognition shall not be wrougly interpreted in Italy and in Europe.

"The Government of his Majesty has never, under any circumstances, concealed its opinion upon the

wood elider purish a property of a which was about companies to dropped out to

events which broke out in the Peninsula last year.

events which broke out in the Peninsula last year. The recognition of the state of things which has resulted therefrom could not, therefore, be their goaranty, in like manner as it could not imply a retrospective approval of a policy on the subject of which we have also misincined full liberty of appreciation.

"Still has would Italy be justified in finding therein encouragement for enterprises of a nature to compronie the peneral peace. Our opinion functive decours has not changed since the interview at Warsaw, when we had an opportunity of making it known to Europe, as well as to the Cabinet at Turin. By declaring then that we considered non-intervention as a rule of conduct for all the Powers, we added that an aggression upon the part of the Italians would not obtain, whatever might be its consequence, the approval of the Government of the Enperor. We still maintain the same sentiments, and we decline beforehand any responsibility feeledaries in projects the dangers and consequences of which would entirely be at the risk of the Italian Government.

"The Cabinet of Turin, on the other hand, will take into account the daties which our position entails upon not towards the Roly See, and I should think it superfluons to add that, in entering into efficial relations with the Italian Government, we do not intend, in any manner, to weaken the value of the protestations formulated by the Court of Rome against the invasion of every nature which are connected with the Roman question, and which naturally dominate our intentions; he will understand that, by recognizing him as king of Italy, we must continue to occupy Rome as long as sufficient guarantees do not shield the interests which brought us there.

"The Government of the Emperor has deemed it necessary at such a moment to eater into the most frank explanations with the Cabinet at Turin. We thank explanations with the Cabinet at Turin. We

necessary at such a moment to enter into the most frank explanations with the Cabinet at Turin. We are convinced that it will appreciate their character

and object.

"You will please, Sir, read this dispatch to Baron Riese-li, and leave him a copy of it.

"Thou En L

"Thou En L A Noval, & &."

DISPATCH OF BARON RICASOLI TO COUNT GROPEL-LO, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF ITALY AT PARIS.

OBSERTER OF BARON RICASOLI TO COUNT GROPELLO, CHARGE D'AFFARRES OF ITALY AT PARIS.

"M. le Comte—The French Chargé d'Affaires has communicated to me the dispatch a copy of which I subjoin. In this dispatch his Excellency the Imperial Majesty is ready to give us a new pledge of his friendly sentiments by recognizing the Ringdom of Italy. He node, also, that this at has especially for he object to prevent erroncous conjectures, and that does not imply the retrospective approval of a policy on the subject of which His Imperial Majesty's Government has always reserved full liberty of appreciation. Still less should we be authorized, according to that dispatch, to see in the recognition by France an encouragement of enterprises calculated to comprenise the general peace. Recalling the declarations of the French Government at the time of the interview at Warsaw, M. Thouvenel repeats that he continues to regard the principle of non-intervention as a rule of conduct for all the Powers; but he declarate that the Cabinet of the Tulieries declines beforehand all responsibility in projects of aggression, the parils of which we must ourselves assume, and to the consequences of which we must aubmit. Passing on to explain the position of France toward the Court of Rome, M. Thouvenel reminds us that powerful considerations compel the Imperial Government to occupy Rome so long as the religious interests, the protection of which the Emperor has so justly at heart, are not defended by sufficient guarantees; and he express confidence that the Government of the King will know how to appreciate the character and the object of these frank explanations.

"Before mak' as known to you my view of the considerations developed in M. Thouvenel's depatch, I must beg you, M. le Comte, to express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs my Healy and profound gratitude for the precious mark of sympathy which the Emperor is disposed to give our national cause by recognizing the Kingdom of Italy. This act is invested, under existing circumstances, wi "M. le Comte-The French Charge d'Affaires h

reticence.

"Intrusted by the confidence of the King with replacing Count Cavour in the Prendency of the Council, and in the direction of the external policy, I have found my programme already traced out in the recent votes which the two Chambers of Parliament have given upon the most important questions concerning the future of Italy. After long and memorable debates, Parliament, while affirming in a solemn manner the right of the nation to constitute itself in its complete unity, has expressed the hope that the progress which the cause of Italy makes every day in the public conscience, will bring about by degrees, and without collision, the solution so ardently longed for by the Italiams. This confidence in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of the European Governments, as well as in the support, every day more powerful, of public opinion—which Count Cavour expressed with so much eloquence shortly before his death—has passed undiminished into the Administration over which I have the honor to preside. Introded by the confidence of the King with re

have the honor to preside.

"The King and his Ministers are, however, convinced that it is in organizing the forces of the coun-

vinced that it is in organizing the forces of the country, and in giving Europe the example of a wise and regular progress, that we shall succeed in protesting our rights, without exposing Italy to barren agitations and Europe to dangerous complications.

"You can, then, M. le Conte, completely reassure the Imperial Government as to our intentions on the subject of our external policy. Nevertheless, the declarations of M. Thouvenel relative to the Roman question compel me to add some words on this head. You know, M. le Conte, in what manner this question is regarded by the King's Government. Our wish is to restore to Italy her glorious capital, but our intention is to take away nothing from the greatness of the Church or from the independence of the august Chief of the Catholic religion. We, consequently, are glad to hope that the Emperor will be able in good time to recall his troope without that measure exciting among sincere Catholics apprehensions which we should be first to regret. The interests even of France—we are convinced of it—will decide the Franch Government to take this determination. While leaving it to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the moment at which Rome may without danger be left to herself, we shall always feel it our duty to facilitate this solution; and we hope that the French Government will not refuse us its good offices in inducing the Court of Rome to accept an agreement which would be fertile in bappy consequences for the future of religion as well as for the fate of Italy.

"Please to read this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to leave with him a copy."

"ElCASOLL"

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna of June 29 says; For the A dispatch from Vienna of June 29 says: For the last four days conferences upon the Hungarian question, and the acceptance of the address have been frequently held between the Emperor and the Ministry, and also with the Hungarian Ministers. These conferences have led to no result. Another Cabinet Council was held on July 1, at which it was distinctly recolved not to accept the address of the Hungarian Dist.

The Ministry will shortly make a statement in the Council of the Empire respecting the steps which have been taken with regard to Hungary. A royal rescript has been eent to the Hungarian Diet in which the address is stigmatized as disloyal, bostile to the rights of the Crown, and such as could not be accepted by the Emperor.

Emperor.

The Diet is requested to after the form and contents of the address. In case of refusal, it will be dissolved.

TURKEY.

The Potrie, of June 30, says: The English frigate

The Patric, of June 30, says: The English frigate Terrible anchored at Constantinople on the 29th inst., after having obtained from the Porte the firman required by the Convention relative to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The same journal says: The Sultan has introduced reforms in the In perial-household, and has reduced the civil list from 75,000,000 to 12,000,000. Namik Pasha is appointed Minister of War in the place of Rina Pasha, who is disgraced. 500 Paince servants have been dismissed. Other reforms are expected. Mehemet Ali is in favor with the Sultan.

The rate of exchange is falling.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LORDON MONEY MARKET, July let. Consols remain heavy, and are quoted at 804 04 for money, and 804 04 for the account.

About £10,000 was taken from the Bank to-day for About £10,000 was taken from the Bank to-day for America.

The India Loan for £4,000,000 is announced; the

tenders are to be delivered at the Bank of England with the first deposit of 2 per cent on the 12th.

Tuesnay, July 2d.—The English funds show no alteration. Consols for money are quoted 89/2% and 892% for August 1.

The demand for discount at the Bank was again The last price from Paris was 67f.65c. New-York

and Eric shares recoded.

The stock of gold at the Bank of France being almost exhausted, they had resolved to pay their notes in silver.

The tendency in the foreign Exchanges is upward in consequence of the above resolution by the Bank of

France.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday, July 1.—The market to-day was dull at nominally last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 1 and 2.—There has been an extensive demand and the raises for the two days mount to 50,000 bales: 27,000 on speculation and for export. Holders have obtained an advance of 1,044 & in on American Cotton over last Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 2.—Wheat in good demand at 17213J. 9 100 in dearer. Flour firm. Indian Corn etracted attention: Old Mixed, American, 28,66928,9; New Mixed, 27,6224; Velow, 29,6223, and White 30,6328,9; New Mixed, 27,6224; Velow, 29,6223, and White 30,6323.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, July 2.—Sugar unaltered. Rice steady. Coffee steady. Tallow quiet at 33.

THE LATEST.

The Paris papers of July 2 publish dispatches announcing that disturbances have taken place at Naples. The importance of this movement is unknown.

A dispatch from Pesth of July 1, says: On the Imperial rescript being laid, scaled, on the table of the Lower House, cries were raised of "Return if unopened." After some remonstrances the rescript was quietly read.

The rescript was read in the Upper House without disturbance.

CITY ITEMS.

STRAWBERRIES. - This is " positively the last

week" of strawberry time in New-York. It has been a long season, considering we got none of the Norfolk crop, but it has not been a prolific season. The latest in market, and therein consists their greatest, if not their only value, is the "Austin," grown by the Shakers at Waterviiet, near Albany. The best berry brought to market in any quantity is Hooker's seedling, a very high-flavored and sweet variety, but not a great producer. Next is the Triomphe de Gaud, a large, hard, good market berry. Third, Wilson's Albeny seedling, which has been appreciated more this year than ever before, owing, perhaps, to the dry weather, which has allowed it to become sweeter than it does in wet seasons. It is also thought by some careful observers that it has been improving in quality every year since it was brought out. This is our opinion, and we want no better strawberry than the Wilson, though we credit its good quality partly to the use of ashes and forest leaves as the principal fertilizer, with a small addition of salt, which we esteem beneficial. Our bed of Wilson strawberries, planted upon a loamy soil, in the rocky region of Westchester County, eix-teen miles north of the City Hall, afforded the first picking June 2, and the last July 12. At the hight of bearing it was easy to pick a peck a day from a rod square. It is, therefore, within the means of any one wing a garden spot to grow an abundance of strawberries for family use. As the next six weeks offers the best time for transplenting, will all who love this fruit think about the ease of furnishing themselves with an unlimited supply. Plants set in August will give a good crop next Summer. If set in narrow beds, let the runners fill the beds, and cover the plants with leaves, spent tan, turners' chips, small bushes, coarse grass, straw, or something to keep the ground warm, and you will be pretty sure to have plenty of strawberries in 1862. Dig the bed deep-it cannot be dug too deep, nor made too fine; but it can be manured too high, so that it will grow plants all foliage and no fruit. But don't neglect to plant a strawberry bed this very

CONFLICTING JURISDICTION .- It is a pity that our merchants and householders could not regard the necessity for a private-watch system as obsolete, which it really is, for instances of conflicting authority are of frequent occurrence. There certainly was a time when our police force was so small, and our police system so defective, that private watchmen were a real protection to property. But we submit that the experience of late years has proved them a real nuisance, which ought to be abated. It is indisputable that up to 1859, there were proportionably more burglaries in the Third Ward than in any other, notwithstanding the presence of a private watch and insurance watch, beside the regular police patrols. It would seem as if each watchman depended upon the other to guard the property, the private watchman thinking that his stores were safe in the hands of the policeman, the latter trusting to the vigilance of the private watchman, and the insurance watch depending on both, and slipping off for his quiet glass of ale, or coffee and cakes. The police patrol force is now so very large, and such rigid disci-pline is enforced, that the system of private night watchmen should be at once abandoned.

On Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock the private watchman employed by John Hoope, Banker, and others in the vicinity of Chambers and Warren streets and open. He watched the premises until Officer McCorpick of that precinct came along, when he called his attention to it, and requested him to watch the place or assist in securing the door. The officer, procuring a nammer and mails from the janitor of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and a piece of board, attempted to fasten the door, and while doing so had an altercation with the private watchman which resulted in the arrest of the latter, his incarceration in the station-house for the night, and his discharge in the morning. Tais morning Superintendent Kennedy was notified that the necessary affidavits had been filed, and that proceedings would be commenced against McCormick for assault and false imprisonment—a threat by which the equa-nimity of the General Superintendent was not in the least disturbed.

FOREIGN ACCOUTERMENTS, -Mesers. Tiffany & Co. have added to their collection of foreign military accouterments samples of the felt casques and serge blonses worn by the British soldlers in India and China. The casque is made of drab felt, with a woolen body, is shaped much like the ancient Grecian belmet, and is made with double sides and crown, the better to protect the head from the effects of the sun. By simple plan of having exit and inlet holes in the airchamber, a current of air is secured through it whenever the wearer of the casque moves along. The blouse is made of coarse black serge, is cut to hang loosely on the figure, and must be a very comfortable garment for the soldier in hot climates.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK FREE ACAD-EMY.—The Commencement exercises of the Free Academy will be held at the Academy of Music this evening, at 61 o'clock.

A HEARTLESS HOAX. - Some evil-disposed person caused to be published in the papers a notice that the Union Defense Committee would make a distribution at their office, No. 14 Fourth avenue, yesterday morning. This announcement drew together a number of women at that place, whence they were directed to the Mayor's Office. A portion of them thereupon took up their line of march for the City Hall. They were told that the Mayor was not in, and were sent to 30 Pine street, which has been the headquarters of the Defense Committee. Here they were very clamorous, and it was some time before the doorkeeper could restore order enough to explain to them that the foncthe funds placed in their hands, and that applicants would have to await the action of the Common Council, one branch of which would meet last night. On his stating that an appropriation would soon be made, and a Committee appointed to distribute it, the women dispersod. There is no doubt that the necessities of the families of the brave volunteers who have gone to fight the battles of their country are very urgent, and they

will doubtless be promptly relieved.

The Board of Supervisors acted with the best intentions in appropriating the "unexpended balances" of last year for the relief of the destitute families of volunteers; but so far as any practical effect was concerned, they might as well have appropriated the balances left over from any other year, supposing there were any. TA MONTH AND A COURSE OF REAL PROPERTY.

These balances, as a matter of course, were deducted from estimates for the present year, and were not available for the purpose to which the Supervisors voted to apply then

Two Boxes or Gold Missing .- Yesterday, as the gold was being taken from the California steamer North Star, three men kept tallies of the boxes, one being stationed at the specie locker, one on the hatchway, and one on the wharf. After all the boxes had been pursed out, it was found that the tally of the man on the specie locker called for two more boxes than were accounted for by the tallies of the other two. The two boxes lost contained \$18,000. They had not been recovered up to 5 o'clock last evening.

THE PARKHILL MURDERERS .- It was rumored yesterday that Collins, Featherton, and Dunleary, sentenced to be hanged, July 26, for the murder on board the ship General Parkhill, are to be reprieved four months. The United States Marshal, however, has received no notice of it."

BRIG BURNED .- On Sanday evening, a little after 10 o'clock, the Italian brig Arrebetta, Capt. Filliberti, lying at pier No. 48 E. R., was discovered to be on tire. She was loading, and had nearly completed her cargo, composed of tobacco, liquors, and mahogany timber. The fire originated in the hold, but from what cause is not ascertained. The cargo is supposed to be not materially injured. Between 8 and 9 Monday morning she careened, and went down alongside the pler.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Suzanie, from Hamburg and Southampton M. Liaso, Bertha Ackerman, Agnes Ackerman, Seima Askerman, Ernat Ackorman, Louise vorpani, Miceael Hermen R. Flesher, Ciara Gopel, C. Vojet, Coblonann, Albert Frank, Emilia Frank, Olga Frank, George Von Schuck, Louis Gaurobert, H. Louise; ti second cobin and 74 steerage. in brig T. Mr. Mayhen, from Bermuda-Mrs. J. Sicele and two children, Mrs. Bowe, J. P. Burrows

Sandy Hook. 1:43 | Gov. Island..... 2:30 | Hell-Gate.... 4:14

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKJELY M.

Cleared.

Barks-Markwell (Br.), Bellien, Jersey, Funch, Meinche a. Wendt; R. M. Meinzloff, Uurah, Antwerp, Fanch, Malneke a. Wendt.
Brigs-John, Olsen, Antwerp: Baltimers, Potter, Port-an-Prince, J. M. Denson, Barton, Para and a market, Burdett a. Everett; Hilda, Bergland, Queenstown, Funch, Meinck & Wendt.

Wendt.
Schooners-T. W. Thorno, Daviz, Fall River; J. O'Donohoe, Jowen, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Kidder, Hartsen, Bernice, D. C. Murray; Star, Pordy, Aux Cayes; L. Rowe, Keder, Nasan, J. Eness.
Stezner-Novelty, Shaw, Philadolphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamship Sexonia (Ham.), Ehiers, Hamburg June 30, and Southampton July 3, at 5 p. m., noise, and pass to Kunhardt & Co. With the exception of the first two days, had fine weather the entire passage, but a great deal of fog. July 3, at 6 p. m., outside the Needles, possed the atsemblip Falinon, 12th, lat. 42 54, lon. 55 30, passed ship Heary Clay; 14th, 45 5 p. m., lat. 46 46, lon. 58 p. passed steamship Hammonia. The 5 art. off the Esttery at 4:20 p. m.
Stoemship Cahawba (U. S. transport), Esker, Fort Pickens July 5, and Key West 5th.
Ship David Hoadley, Barnsby, Liverpool June 3, coal to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has had light westerly winds and logs for more than half the passage; in lat. 47, lon. 47, was tirree days in a dense fog surrounded by ice; and on June 26, when the fog ch ared off, saw six large lockers, one of which was about 10 feet high June 28, lat. 47, lon. 51, saw ship Milwankee, bound W.; July, and Cape Race, saw ship Earl of Sussex (Er.), tran deeped to Corquete and the Cape Race, saw ship Earl of Sussex (Er.), tran deeped N. by W., about 20 degrees above the hadanon, 5th, or Sahle sland, saw a war steamer stoeting slowly to the westw. 4; uppered to be craisting.
Side Richard Alsop, Watlington, Havre June 6, in ballast to

N. by W., about 20 degrees above the monaton of all papers is also be craising.

Sain Richard Alsop, Wattington, Havre June 6, in ballast to Thomas James. Was in company for several days after leaving Havre with slip New Orleans, saw her last on 18th June, at 6 a.m., in lat. 43, ion. 63. June 19, lat. 43, ion. 54, spoke ship Old Doministon (of Richamond), 19 days from Landon for Boston saw her again 21st in lat. 44 30, ion. 37; 25th, lat. 45, ion. 42 36, exchanged signals with back Herallia, bound &.

Ship Shait espeare (Bremen), Fectiver, Breman 57 days, in ballet and 47 pass, to Charrier Josling, June 19, lat. 46 3, ion. 42 36, exchanged signals with back Herallia, bound &.

Ship Shait espeare (Bremen), Fectiver, Breman 57 days, in ballet and 47 pass, to Charrier Josling, June 19, lat. 46 3, ion. 46 12, saw as large leaburg 12th, lat. 46 4, ion. 37 30, passed bark Observic (Br., of Faimouth), bound W., 72d, lat. 44 23, ion. 46 25, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 72d, lat. 44 23, ion. 46 25, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 72d, lat. 44 23, ion. 46 25, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 12th, lat. 44 3, ion. 65 56, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 12th, lat. 44 30, ion. 65 56, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 12th, lat. 44 30, ion. 65 56, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 12th, lat. 44 30, ion. 65 56, saw bark Morning Star (Br.), bound W., 12th, lat. 44 30, ion. 47 23, saw ship Cores bounds and Fortamouth June 19, 70 days from Sunderland for New-York. The W. C. was 18 days W. of the Banks, with light S. W. winds and fog.

Ship Devonskire, Anderson Lendon and Fortamouth June 12, moles, and 24 pass, to E. E. Morgan. No date, Georges Banks bearing W. 50 miles, saw ship Forthewn, Crosby, from London for New-York.

Ship Datasella (Br., of Livernoel), Ellis, Rio Janeiro 42 days.

to ics.

A lane E. Williams, Wilson, Rotterdam G days, under to the Dearborn. July 5, lat. 43, lon. 38 lo, spots ship Adol- (Brenuen), from Brennen for Baltimore, 18th, lat. 43 lon. 50 dy, spoke shir, Adol- (Brenuen), from Brennen for Baltimore, 18th, lat. 43 lon. 50 dy, spoke solar, under Franklin (of Marblehord), with 4,000 fish. The J. E. xperlenced very thick weather for three weeks, lad no election day or night during that time.

A Angusta. —, Greenport is hours. Was towed to this by steeming E. A. Stavens. The A. is in charge of U. S. sals Smith and Horton, or suspicion of being a siave; was into the Atlantic Dock and made fast, to await the action subtortible. outhorshies.

Gem of the Seas, Patterson, Cadis 40 days, wine, lead

Galway, Cassado & Teller. July 13, lat. 40, lon. 70 50

spoke ship John Tucker hence for laverpool.
Bark Muggis (Ans.), Cristich, Sunderland 67 days, coal to H.
E. W. Mayer. June 18, lat. 43.37, lon. 47.30, saw two large
lockergy: had much for.
Bark Stepane (Fr.), Borosdett, Harre 52 days, in ballast to J.
S. Merlan. Tut into this port for orders; is anchored in Lower Bark Falke (Old.), Kuckens, Belfast 30 days, in ballast and Se

pass. to Tapacett & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine (Prus.). Bugdahl, Cadis 40 days, in ballest to Hari Wilhelmine (Prus.). Bugdali, Cadis 60 days, in balass to order.

Brig Lydis Storer (of Bangor), Whitney, Borten 7 days, in balass to hellast, bound to Rondout. July 15, while coming up the bay without a pilot, stopped on the West Banks, and was towed of by the steaming Ceres without damage.

Brig Cavaliere Banmgarten (Aus.). Salob, Sunderland 67 days, coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has seen much lee, and has very fogst weather; been without observation tive days.

Brig Joseph Hume (Br.), Knealey, Boston 5 days, in balast to Thomas James. Will load for Cork.

Brig Cella M. Carter (of Sasraport), Pendieton, Clenfueges 18 days, induses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig T. M. Maybew (Br., of Sectionda), Frith, Bermuda 6 days, its balast to Sanith, Jones & Co.

Brig Marine (of Boston), Cook, Cienfueges June 24, sugar to J. Atkins & Co.

Brig Henry Lawrence, Johnson, Machinsport 12 days, lumber and laths to master.

k Co. July D. Fire seed.
U. S. revenue cutter.
Schr. Lenz (of Easport), Pondleton, Ealt Kay, T. L., 11 days,
via Helmen's Hole 2 days, salt to Brott, Son & Co.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Rydor, Bangor 7 days, lumber to master. Schr. Ontario, Brown, Calais 13 days, lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Schr. Millard Fillmore, Loring, Boston 3 days, mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Sehr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 days, mdsc. to John C.
Dayton & Co.
Selv. Kossuth, Los. Nowburyport 3 days, mdsc. to S. W.

Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 days, midse. to S. W. ewis & Co. Schr. Commedore Kearney, Loring, Boston 3 days, mass to (Br.), Belyes, St. John, N. B., 14 days, lumber to Schr. Cilifon (Br.), Deayles, J. Lingan, C. B., Schr. E. J. Taibet (of Camden, Me.), Ausburg, Lingan, C. B., Schr. E. J. Taibet (of Camden, Me.), Ausburg, Lingan, C. B., in, Lingan, C. B., 12 days, coal to G.

Schr. Newr-Jersey, Vanaman, Lingan, C. B., 12 days, coal to C. Swaine.

Schr. Newr-Jersey, Calnis 12 days, lumber to master.
Schr. Amirs, Freasy, Calnis 12 days, lumber to master.
Schr. Am Carolice, Bacou, Boston J days, in ballast.
Schr. And Carolice, Bacou, Boston J days, in ballast.
Schr. Adeline, Chase, Dennis 3 days, inh.
Schr. Sarth, Holden, Rockland 6 days, lume.
Schr. Hondrik Hudson, Lincotn, Boston 3 days, moles.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Chase, Portland 2 days, stone.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Chase, Portland 2 days, stone.
Schr. Joseph Turner, Crowell, Fall Biver.
Schr. Lico, Furbush, Rockland 6 days, lume.
Schr. Lopph Turner, Crowell, Fall Biver.
Schr. Larkin, Luther, Warren, in ballast.
Schr. Larkin, Luther, Warren, in ballast.
Schr. Lorkin, Luther, Warren, in ballast.
Schr. Rockler, Gallifer, Eangor 10 days, humber to master.
Schr. Mediord, Gillifer, Eangor 10 days, lumber.
Schr. Nichtor, Parker, Bangor 10 days, lumber.
Schr. Nichtor, Parker, Bangor 10 days, wood to master.
Schr. Rochvury Chase, Philadelphia for boston.
Stoop Thumas hull, Hull, Providence 2 days, moles.
Stoaner Mare, Nichols, Flandslytha, miss. 10

Brings

Steemer Concerd, Screen, Philodelphia, under to Long
Steemer Concerd, Screen, Philodelphia, under to Long
Strippatche.

Bring New Step Independent a and Straffichers, Sthettl, fr
San new ord for phint head Mary E. Fish No. 4th
Sale Stain, File, Bring head to the break to peak sche.

At a 1 shin 1 heave, he has and an limited to consider the
Saltier Under C. Scheminthy British to peak sche.

Saltier Mr. Dought (L. Scheminthy British to peak ach Losson) to
Siles Ant. For 1 charges Princes Regard (Br.), Hermode.

WIND-Buring the day, London N. N.

This Print hoar W. H. As riswall surr on Sunday M. S. toms Sandy lipok 50 miles, stead; gunbort frequels, going w

from Spindy Lipok 50 miles, rienal Embert Iroques, and the first the spinds on the Wolf Engy, in Chernyshe Bay, is an error, it shore on the Wolf Engy, in Chernyshe Bay, is an error, it shore on the bear Young Grows from the Pacific count with freque to be the bear Young Grows from the Pacific count with driving the bear will be for carry, and fit the CS construction of the country of the coun